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End Of Truce Talks Feared

Wild Riot In Berlin

Communists Storm French Sector

Berlin, Oct. 3. A wild stone-throwing riot on the border separating the Russian and French sectors of Berlin broke out on Wednesday night. West Berlin police called up heavy reinforcements to combat a crowd of Communists estimated at about 5,000.

Only a short time before, the Russians complained formally to the French that "paid hoodlums" were stirring up strife along the French-Russian sector border. Sergei Demin, Chief of the Soviet Control Commission for Berlin, asked French Commandant General Pierre Carlot to stop "provocations."

According to preliminary reports, a gang of Communists invaded the French sector to stir up agitation in the same area which has been torn by disturbance in the past several weeks. The stone throwing apparently started when the West Berlin police joined the melee between anti-Communist West Berliners and young toughs from the Soviet sector.

The West police brought up fire hoses to disperse the rioters. The Soviet-controlled press has been accusing the French of supporting a campaign of strife on the sector border, which actually was stirred up by the East Berlin Communists themselves when they set up road barriers. Enraged East Berliners have retaliated by hurling stones at the Communists, heaving lighted torches into newspaper stands and shops on the East side of the street, and on some occasion beating up Soviet sector residents who wandered across the line. — Associated Press.

Rich Iron Strike

Mexico City, Oct. 3. A rich iron strike of more than 1,000 tons has been reported near Villa Rica in the state of Vera Cruz. Officials said the deposit is estimated to contain about 65 percent of pure iron. It will be exploited by the official Finance Corporation. — United Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Protecting The Consumer

TUCKED away in the Labour Party's election manifesto was a proposal that holds some interest to Hongkong. The Socialists say they intend to introduce auction markets of fruit and vegetables in the provinces, the object being to bring down the retail prices for the benefit of consumers. The brief manner in which this plank in the Labour Party's platform has been reported by the news agencies leaves it open to speculation as to precisely what the sponsors have in mind. Hongkong, since the war, has developed the wholesale marketing system in a big way. Through these markets daily pass all the fish caught and the vegetables grown locally. For the farmer and the fisherman the scheme has brought new and better rewards for their labours. It is the consumer who remains no better off. Retail prices continue to be high despite abundance of commodities. Wherefore, if the Socialist plan to make available to the housewife fruit and vegetables at lower prices should ever be brought into effect, it would have to be a different system to that operating in Hongkong. Presumably the Labour Party envisages retail auction markets as distinct from wholesale marketing. Its practical application, however, presents difficulties, particularly in the average-size provincial towns where consumers have come to depend on the keen competition between greengrocers to keep retail prices within reasonable bounds. It is possible, however, in a country such as England where community spirit is strong, to receive active support for innovations which are aimed at doing the greatest good for the greatest number. The housewives of London last year provided a vivid and dramatic illustration of their

ability to band together and take unified action in order to force down what they considered unfair retail prices for certain vegetables. A spontaneous boycott brought the desired result. In Hongkong it is too much to expect a similar solidarity of action on the part of consumers for the purpose of effecting more reasonable retail prices for some of our fish, fruit and vegetables. The Colony, though, would be interested to know more details of the Socialist's proposal. It may well involve a co-operative scheme—an idea that was once advanced locally but which failed to receive sufficient popular support to justify the experiment. If it is felt in England that official protection is needed to give consumers a fair deal in retail prices for fruit and vegetables, we feel the same plea can be made for Hongkong housewives. The one-time gentlemen's agreement that retailers would restrict fish and vegetable prices to a maximum of 40 per cent profit has never seriously functioned. On the average the difference between the wholesale and retail prices is in the region of 100 per cent—a substantial margin even taking into consideration the overheads which compradores and market vendors have to meet. There still appears to be room for extension of Government's control over fish, vegetables and fruit, possibly by the imposition of a maximum profit margin. This would not interfere with the normal daily or seasonal fluctuation of prices, made inevitable by the requirements of supply and demand, but consumers would feel they were not being unfairly treated by retailers. The advantages of a wholesale marketing scheme should, as far as possible, be made available to the consumer as well as the producer.

Policemen Ambushed

Singapore, Oct. 3. A European Police lieutenant and a Malay constable died and four other policemen were wounded when Communist guerrillas ambushed them in the Kemarak district of Trengganu State.

The Police were patrolling in a remote area yesterday when the guerrillas leaped out of hiding and killed them with hand grenades. It was announced here today. — Reuter.

Uproar In Australian Parliament

Canberra, Oct. 3. An uproar broke out in the Australian House of Representatives tonight when the Deputy Opposition leader, Mr. A. A. Calwell, described the proposed budget as "phantasmagorical."

It was a "gruesome" budget which had shocked and enraged the people, he said, during a general debate on the measure. "The Menzies-Fadden Government must go," he said, amid shouts and catcalls from the Liberal benches.

Earlier, the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Gordon Menzies, was heckled from the floor of the House when he defended the Government's proposed taxation increases. The budget was introduced last Wednesday by the Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden.

"Those who say taxation should not be increased are in fact advocating a deficit budget, that is an inflationary budget," Mr. Menzies said.

The House has before it a censure motion in the form of an amendment moved by the Opposition leader, Dr. Herbert Evis, calling for a reduction of A £1 in the first item of the estimates.

This item lists the Senate salaries and allowances totalling A £16,400.

The budget called for A £160,000 in new taxes and is designed to raise a record revenue of A £1,041,500,000. — Reuter.

GEN. BRADLEY CUTS SHORT HIS KOREA VISIT

Reliable Tokyo sources today considered that time may have run out for the Communists to act favourably on resumption of the Korean cease fire negotiations.

They believe that the truce talks suspended by the Red High Command on August 23 actually are broken off — and may have been a thing of the past for days.

There were mounting indications the thunder of war would drown out the whisper of peace in Korea as Gen. Omar Bradley cut short his visit to the Far East last night and flew back home.

The Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff was accompanied by his wife and Mr. Charles "Chip" Bohlen, State Department specialist on Russia. General Bradley had little to say on his five-day survey of the Korean war situation and the suspended truce talks with the Reds. He had intended to stay two weeks.

Lips compressed, he cryptically commented: "It was a very interesting trip—very helpful to us."

With Gen. Bradley's departure, attention again was focused on Communist failure to answer a September 29 proposal of Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander, that truce talks be resumed at a village in no-man's-land rather than at Kaesong.

General Ridgway suggested the village of Songchon, six miles Northeast of Kaesong would be a more satisfactory site—and less subject to Red complaints of neutrality violations.

The Communist Peking radio said a weller of official Red opinion charged two days ago that the top US military leader brought new operational plans to General Ridgway. On Wednesday, the radio indicated that a change of truce sites would be unacceptable and early today made no direct mention of the subject.

VAIN WAIT

While in Japan, General Bradley met twice with Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, Chief UN Truce Negotiator, who has been waiting in vain for word whether the Communists plan

to reject or accept General Ridgway's proposal.

When General Bradley arrived in Tokyo there were unconfirmed rumours that he had come partly to chase General Ridgway for the handling of the truce situation. When he left last night, there was every indication he and the UN Commander parted on the best of terms.

Boarding his big Constellation for the return flight, he shouted to General Ridgway:

"It was nice of you to have us back."

General Ridgway shouted back: "It was a pleasure having you."

Perhaps Gen. Bradley's most significant talks had been with Gen. Ridgway and Gen. James A. Van Fleet, US Eighth Army Commander, during an inspection of troops in Korea.

After these talks, he had expressed confidence that the Eighth Army is completely capable of bringing the Korean war to a "successful military conclusion."

In a slightly different talk, the Peking radio accused the US of manufacturing \$3,750,000 worth of napalm (fire) bombs in Japan and of ordering \$5,000,000 worth of spare parts for heavy vehicles from Japanese industrial companies. The Red broadcast publication said this was further proof of American insincerity in the Kaesong armistice negotiations. — Associated Press.

PEKING'S PRICE

Bombay, Oct. 3. There is no chance of a peace settlement in Korea until China's minimum terms have been met, according to informed quarters in Peking.

They are quoted today in a special report to the Press Trust of India from an Indian journalist, G. P. Huthchesing, now visiting China as a member of a goodwill delegation.

He says that the Chinese are in no hurry to settle the Korean issue except on their own terms, which are believed to include the withdrawal of the United Nations forces south of the 38th Parallel to be followed by evacuation of all foreign troops from the peninsula.

"Competent diplomats" in the Chinese capital said that the Kaesong truce talks would remain bogged down while the two parties continued their "prestige battle," Huthchesing reported.

The Korean war is, in fact, helping the Chinese Government to organise the militia as an efficient and disciplined army. It is also stimulating agriculture and industry.

Though China is not officially involved in the war, the Government's appeals for volunteers and the collection of funds to bolster the campaign are still in full swing. — Reuter.

Liberal Party Appeal

London, Oct. 3. The Liberal Party asked Britain's voters today for enough seats in the House of Commons to provide a moderating force on the Conservatives and Labourites.

In a two thousand-word manifesto for the October 25 election campaign, the Liberals pledged themselves to support "the more reasonable elements" in the two major parties.

The Liberals ran 478 candidates for Commons in the February 1950 election, and elected only nine of them. This time they plan to limit their effort to around 175 candidates. — Associated Press.

Russians Explode Another A-Bomb

Washington, Oct. 3.

Russia's second atomic bomb explosion in nearly two years was announced by the White House today and one Congressman said it may mean that the Soviet Union is working on guided missiles with atomic warheads.

The terse announcement issued by the White House Press Secretary, Mr. Joseph Short, gave no details of the new Soviet test beyond the bare fact that "another atomic bomb has recently been exploded within the Soviet Union."

Congressional leaders emphasised that the United States is still far ahead of Russia in the atomic arms race, but the new test shows that Russia is making ominous progress. They added that it underscores the need for civil defence preparations in the United States.

Representative James Van Zandt, member of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said he had received information indicating that the latest Soviet experiments involved two atomic weapons. He said one exploded successfully and the other was either a dud or partial success. Rep. Van Zandt said it is believed that the testing was done in the remote wastelands of Siberia.

KNEW ALL ALONG

Chairman Brian McMahon of the Atomic Energy Committee said the authorities knew "full well" that the Russians "could conduct further atomic tests whenever they chose." He obviously referred to intelligence reports previously hinted at by high officials to the effect that Russia has stockpiled several dozen atomic bombs of the "standard" model, which is believed to have been involved in the 1949 Soviet test.

The White House statement broadcast to the world by the Voice of America gave the United States the long-desired weapon to counter such Communist propaganda as the Stockholm Peace petition which sought to brand the United States an aggressor for building atomic bombs.

The Atomic Energy Commission claimed an outright lid on any discussion of the announcement. AEC officials refused to say whether the Soviet test was detected by instruments alone or whether there was confirming information from intelligence channels. The United States has secret instruments which can detect an atomic explosion anywhere on earth from radio active particles which are borne thousands of miles by upper air currents.

POINT STRESSED

Mr. Short said President Truman told him to stress that the United States still seeks "effective and enforceable international controls" over atomic energy. Russia has blocked such controls and some Americans believe that this country should withdraw its original plan.

Representative Henry Jackson predicted that the news will spur the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee to act on Thursday on a resolution calling for an "all out" \$6,000,000,000 a year expansion of the United States atomic programme.

Rep. Jackson said intelligence reports show that the Soviet test took place "in recent weeks." He said the test "undoubtedly" means that the Russians have made "substantial progress in increasing the destructiveness of their atomic weapons." He voiced the belief that the Soviet Union now is turning out improved A-bombs "on a big scale." — United Press.

LATEST GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE

Brazil, Indiana, Oct. 3. Mrs. Geneva Mae Pollum, 20, won a divorce from her 72-year-old husband on Tuesday because he would not let her charge him at a corner shop.

Mrs. Pollum won \$400 alimony from Sam Pollum, retired coal miner, and said she would use part of her money to buy newspapers about her divorce suit and move home. — United Press.

General Mansergh's New Appointment



Deputy C-in-C Of Allied Forces In N. Europe

It was officially announced from London this morning that Lieut-General Sir Robert Mansergh, Commander, British Forces, Hongkong, has been appointed by General Eisenhower as Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in Northern Europe.

He will leave for his new job in the near future. His headquarters will be at Oslo.

The announcement of General Mansergh's new appointment was made by General Dwight D. Eisenhower from his SHAPE headquarters in Paris.

Major-General G. C. Evans, CB, CBE, DSO, at present Commander, Land Forces, Hongkong, will temporarily assume the appointment of Commander, British Forces.

General Mansergh came to Hongkong towards the end of 1949 to succeed Lieut-General F. W. Festing. Prior to this appointment he was Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

General Mansergh, who is 51 years of age, was educated at Rondebosch, South Africa and later entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

He was commissioned in 1920 in the Royal Field Artillery. After serving in the United Kingdom and abroad both Regular and Staff, he was appointed a member of the Military Mission to Iraq from 1931 to 1935.

General Mansergh later became Adjutant of the RMA, Woolwich.

WAR SERVICE

He served throughout the second World War in Eritrea, Abyssinia, the West Desert, Libya, Middle East, Persia and the Iraq Force, Arakan, Assam,

Ships In A Broadside Collision

Pennance, Oct. 3.

The British cargo ship Afon Gwili collided with a vessel believed to have been an American troopship.

The message from the skipper of the 874-ton British vessel said the collision occurred 23 miles off Land's End, southernmost tip of England. The message, intercepted by the Coast Guard station at St. Just, said damage to the other vessel was unknown.

United States Navy Headquarters in London said all troopships were operated by them but they had no information at present as to whether the other vessel was a troopship and they declined to say whether any troopship was scheduled to be in that area—United Press.

The skipper said the other vessel had two funnels and was eastward bound between Wolf Rock and the Selly Isles. He said that, despite damage below the waterline, the Afon Gwili was not taking in water.

The St. Just Coast Guard said they believed she was able to continue her voyage to Cardiff, Wales, unless the weather roughened. — United Press.

The Oil Dispute

Britain Seeks US Backing

London, Oct. 3.

Britain stepped up efforts on Wednesday to secure United States support in the United Nations for her appeal against Iran's seizure and nationalisation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The British appeal threatens to fall flat unless American backing can be secured.

Careful consultations were said to be in progress in Washington, London and Tehran, between British and United States representatives for a face-saving device which would spare Britain the danger of a defeat before the Security Council next week.

Britain was also understood to be consulting other United Nations countries in an all-out effort to muster whatever support can be obtained against Iran's action.

British officials ruefully admitted that they have been outshowered by the United States and received support so far only from France.

DOUBTS EXPRESSED

Doubts were voiced as to Britain's ability to obtain a majority vote in the Security Council for the draft resolution "in its present form." Since Britain will not be entitled to vote, being an interested party, it was considered highly improbable that the required seven affirmative votes would be found for this resolution. While officially the line was maintained that Britain would not reopen talks with Iran until a decision is taken by the Security Council, diplomatic quarters let it be understood that Britain would be amenable to an arrangement at this late hour satisfactory to both sides.

Officials do not hide their bitterness at United States coolness towards the British move and wistfully state that "sweet reasonableness" and "respect for international law" had not served Britain well. But they also admit that an "awful mess" has been made of the case through lack of determination and straight, unwavering policy. — United Press.

FAIR TERMS

New York, Oct. 3. The Anglo-Iranian Company said today that it had been giving Iran "better terms than those payable by any other oil producer at any time in the Middle East."

The Company issued a press statement which also denied "current Persian government propaganda" that the Company has used political interference and economic pressure in its relations with Persia and (Cont'd on back page, Col. 3)

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General Collins Visits Europe

Washington, Oct. 3. General J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, has left on an inspection trip to Europe and the Far East war zone, the Defense Department announced today.

He will go from Germany to the Far East, but the Army did not say what route he would take.

General Collins took off at about the time that General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was flying home from a quick trip to the Far East to confer with military chiefs there and inspect the Korean battle front.—Reuter.

South Africa And Italy

Pretoria, Oct. 3. South Africa today welcomed "in principle" the three-Power statement last week promising "favourable consideration" to Italy's request for changes in the Italian peace treaty.

The South African External Affairs Department stated, "it has always been the policy of the Union Government to assist in facilitating the full and free co-operation of Italy with other peoples of the democratic world."

The statement said that the Government had always supported Italian claims to membership in the United Nations and was prepared to give sympathetic consideration to any request from the Italian Government affecting relations between South Africa and Italy arising out of the peace treaty.—Reuter.



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TO-MORROW
"D A K O T A"

ASIAN PREMIERS MAY MEET

Djakarta, Oct. 3. The Burmese Government has proposed to India and Indonesia that the three countries confer this month to discuss problems of common interest, according to usually reliable sources here.

An Indonesian official spokesman denied knowledge of such an invitation. But if such a meeting were suggested he said it would be welcomed.

Burma was understood to have suggested New Delhi as the meeting place for the conference.

The Indonesian spokesman said that such a conference would help the three countries to cement their relations.

A former Premier, Mohammed Nafis, and Dr. Sunario, Chairman of the Foreign Relations section of the Indonesian Parliament, welcomed Burma's initiative in suggesting the conference.

Observers here said that such a conference was first suggested two months ago before Indonesia went to San Francisco to sign the Japanese peace treaty. But time was too short.

Fears of a Cabinet crisis in Indonesia as a result of criticism by major political parties of the decision to sign the Japanese treaty are now receding.

An official spokesman said today that Indonesia would ratify the treaty only after Japan herself had ratified the pact and Indonesia had concluded a satisfactory bilateral agreement with Japan on reparations and fishing rights.

India and Burma have not signed the general peace treaty with Japan and they plan separate pacts.—Reuter.

Indian Navy To Be Developed

Bombay, Oct. 3. Vice-Admiral Charles Thomas Mark Plazy, 51-year-old British naval officer who is taking over command of the Indian Navy in 10 days' time, said today that it would be developed as fast as money and ships are available.

Admiral Plazy, who relinquished command of the British First Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean to take his new appointment, hopes to pass on to the Indian Navy all he has learned in 30 years at sea.

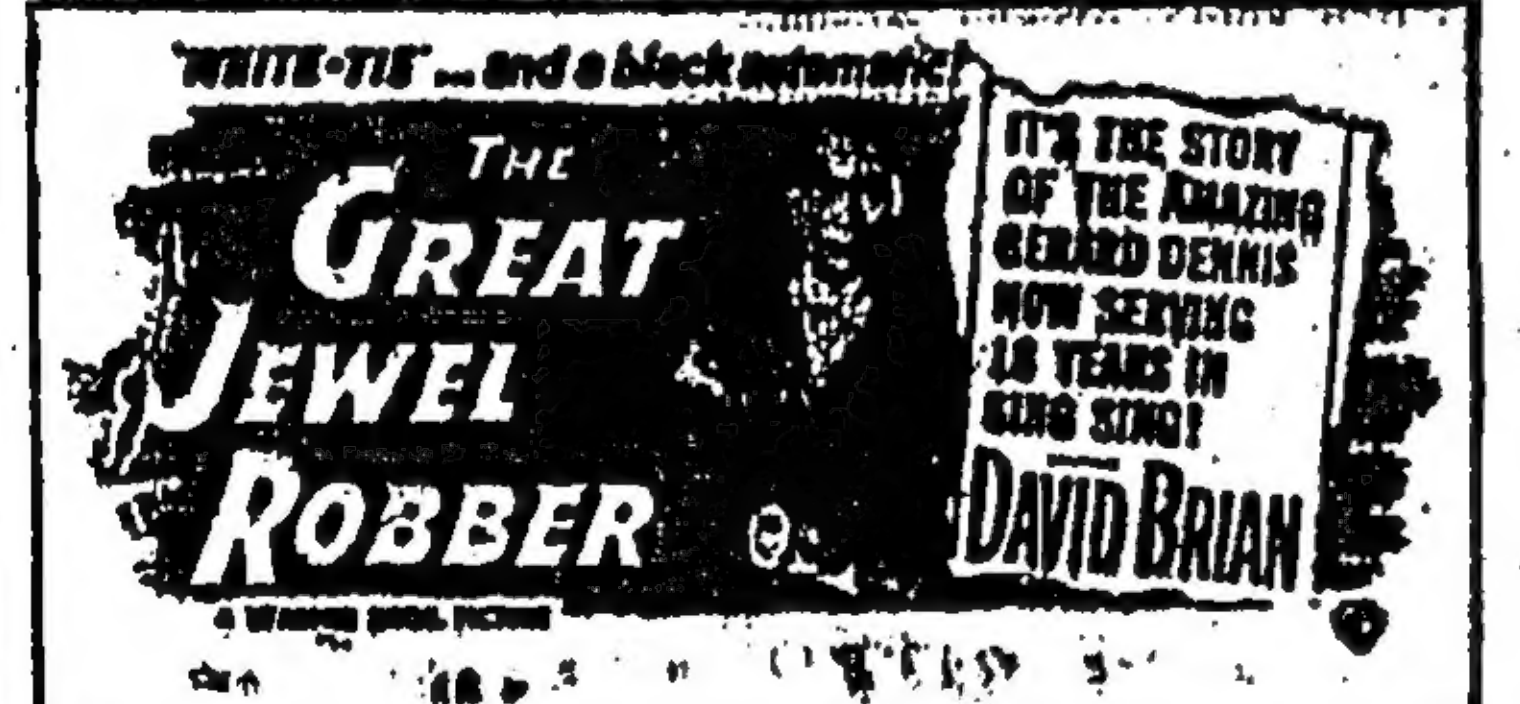
He was speaking informally to newspapermen as he passed through Bombay on his way to New Delhi.—Reuter.

NEW UN STAMPS THIS MONTH

United Nations Day — October 24 — has been selected as the date of issue for the new United Nations postage stamps, the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, announced here.

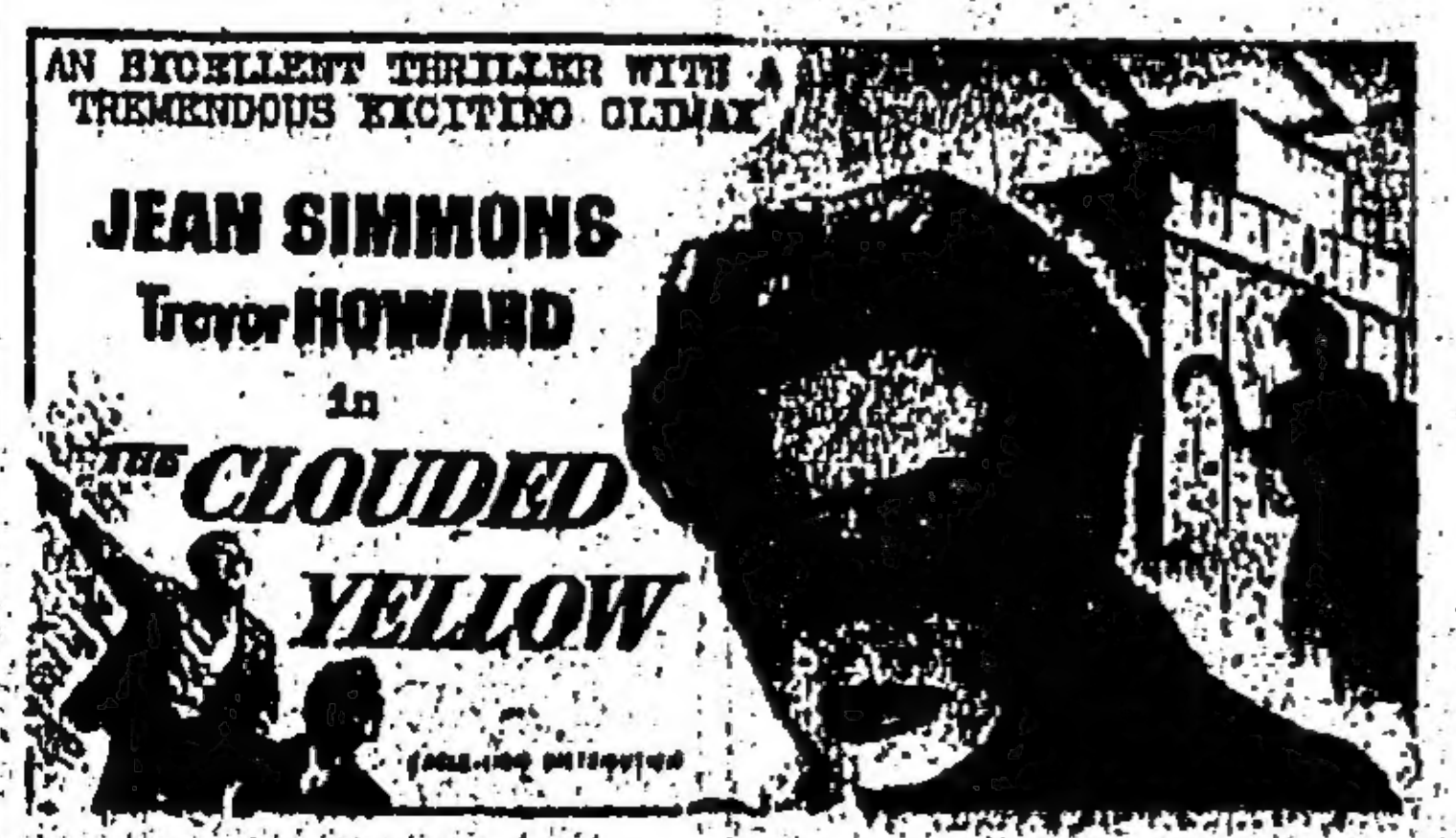
United Nations stamps will be used on all official and private correspondence sent through the United Nations Headquarters post office.—Reuter.

TO-DAY ONLY QUEENS AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



OPENS TO-MORROW "STRANGERS ON A TRAIN" Farley Granger—Robert Walker—Ruth Roman

TO-DAY ONLY ALHAMBRA AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



TO-MORROW! "STRANGERS ON A TRAIN"

RM Commander Visits U.S.



General Sir Leslie Hollis, Commandant-General of the Royal Marines (left), being greeted in Washington by General Clifford B. Gates, U.S. Marine Corps Commandant. General Hollis is flying to Hawaii on Saturday as guest of Lt. Gen. Lemuel Shepherd, Commanding General, U.S. Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.—AP Photo.

Dramatic Jumps In Wool Price

London, Oct. 3. The price of wool in Australian and South African sales today jumped between 25 and 40 per cent compared with a week ago. But it was still about 15 per cent cheaper than in July.

Important men in the Australian wool trade said that the market's dramatic change could be attributed to the action of the International Monetary Fund in relation to the sale of processed gold.

Other reasons thought by the trade to have assisted in the sharp rise are fears of devaluation of the French franc resulting in increased French competition, the stepping up of buying by British operators as the result of low stocks, and increased Japanese competition.

Factors such as the withdrawal of an unusually large number of bales from the auction at Melbourne on Monday also played their part.

At the first 1950-51 Geelong, Victoria, sale today all descriptions of wool rose between 10 and 15 per cent above Monday's Melbourne levels. The sale ended with the total clearance of 6,500 lots.

Europe, America, Australian mills and Japan were intensively competitive.

Top price in the early stages was 155.5 Australian pence a pound for standard quality merino.

The market was quoted as definitely 25 to 30 per cent higher than Sydney rates of September 27.

Top price was 142.5 Australian pence for eight bales of greasy merino's fleece 84/70's medium to fine dry quality, estimated to yield 75 per cent.

At the final sale of the current Perth series today, offerings of 9,000 bales were 90 per cent cleared. Top price paid was 130 Australian pence a pound for four lots of pastoral wool, super combing 84's quality.

Goulburn wool sales opened with very strong competition from British and Continental buyers.

The selection comprised 2,500 bales of wholly cross-bred which was fully cleared.

Many of these cross-bred lots exceeded 100 Australian pence a pound while the top price of 128 Australian pence was paid for two bales of 88's estimated to yield 80 per cent.

At Port Elizabeth, South Africa, wool prices yesterday were 40 per cent above those of a week ago, but 25 per cent below last season's closing prices.

One hundred and 101 pence were paid for various lots of full-warp bulk tops and oil combed merino fleece spinners. Of 5,800 bales offered, 87 per cent were sold.

At Boston, United States, trade sources said that leading wool and worsted mills in New England might temporarily withdraw prices for Spring lines announced in the past month and substitute higher priced ranges.—Reuter.

RIGHT WING EXPECTED TO MAKE GAINS IN NORWEGIAN POLL

Oslo, Oct. 3. When Norwegians go to the polls on October 8 to elect 15,000 rural, urban and municipal councillors, the right wing is likely to offer a stronger threat than usual to Socialist predominance.

The threat, based on the housing shortage, will be mainly evident in the capital and other urban areas.

WANTS HIS PALACE RETURNED

Singapore, Oct. 3. The Sultan of Johore has asked for possession of Bukit Serene, his official palace, where Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, is living.

An official source today said that Mr. MacDonald's reply to the Sultan's request for return of his home was "vague."

Bukit Serene, a cream and green structure of many spacious rooms, was built by the Johore Government just before the war to celebrate the Sultan's 40 years of rule.

But the Sultan has never lived there.

Lord Killearn lived in the Palace for two years after the end of the war when he was Special Commissioner for South-East Asia.

Mr. MacDonald took over in 1949.

The Sultan offered the palace rent free, but Mr. MacDonald was responsible for maintenance of the building and grounds.

A Johore Government spokesman said he wrote to Mr. MacDonald last week seeking vacant possession of Bukit Serene "as soon as possible."

The Commissioner-General's "vague" reply pointed out that alternative accommodation would be difficult to get.

The Sultan did not intend to drop the matter, the spokesman added.

Mr. MacDonald is at present on tour in British North Borneo and his staff refused tonight to comment on his accommodation difficulties.—Reuter.

A Modern "Ancient Mariner"

New York, Oct. 3. A scientist who laughed at the sea's best-known superstition, that killing an albatross brings bad luck, is being blamed by seamen for a long list of mishaps which befell the vessel in which he was sailing.

The man who, like Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, cherished tradition is Mr. John Sillp, of the University of Washington. His story was revealed when the U.S. exploration ship John N. Cobb put into Port Angeles, Washington.

The vessel was trawling off Cape Flattery when a white albatross was sighted. Mr. Sillp became very excited, because the bird is usually found only off the coast of Australia.

He wanted to shoot it so that the university museum would have the first white albatross ever seen off the Washington coast.

Seven members of the crew immediately shouted "No!" But when Sillp stressed the rarity of the bird the master of the vessel unwillingly gave permission for it to be shot.

Then: Three times the net cables fouled. The net caught an obstruction on the seabed and was ripped to bits. The shaft of the main winch broke. The crew had to spend five hours mending a 1,700-ft. cable by hand. An assistant scientist broke a rib falling down a hatch ladder.

Slips the breaking of the gear had made it impossible for the ship to continue its scientific work, the voyage was abandoned and the vessel returned to port.

But no sensational swing, either to the right or to the left, is expected to result from the polling.

The elections, run on the proportional representative system, in force in Norway since 1916, are being fought on political issues in nearly all districts.

Voters will choose between the following main parties: Labour, Conservatives, Liberals, Agrarians, Christian Popular Party and the Communists.

In many districts there are also local lists of candidates, women's lists, youth lists and joint lists of workers, smallholders and fishermen. In others, two or more of the right wing parties have combined in joint lists.

In some places, the issue is complicated by large numbers of local lists. In the small district of Hustad, on the west coast, for example, which is electing a council of 16 members, no less than 13 lists of candidates are being presented.

At the last elections, in 1947, the Labour Party obtained 37.38 per cent of the seats on the local councils, thus becoming for and away the biggest single party. The Communists have 5.81 per cent and the so-called right wing parties had together just over 42 per cent of the seats.

Labour Party mayors or council chairmen were elected in 304 out of a total of 744 councils.

CONSERVATIVE CLAIM

In general, the political situation in Norway is fairly constant and there have been only small changes in the position of the main parties in the last three local elections. In the last 1945 local election, only a few months after the Liberation, the Communists increased their vote considerably. But they lost some of this ground again in 1947.

The election campaigns, now in full swing, vary according to local conditions, but owing to the political nature of the elections in most districts, the main party lines are to be found all over the country.

In the towns, the housing shortage is a factor which affects almost everyone, and in their election propaganda the right wing parties are not hesitating to use it as a lever against the Socialists.

Taxation is another burden affecting every voter. The Conservative claim that it could reduce this burden both by increasing the tax-free allowances and by lowering the rate. The present municipal income tax rate in Oslo is 18 1/2 per cent. Conservative election propaganda claims that a Conservative council would reduce this to 16 per cent.—Reuter.

Paris, Oct. 3. General Jean De Lattre, de Tassigny declared today that Americans now were convinced that the war in Indo-China was a part of the same war as Korea and that aid from America would be stepped up as a result.

Barring Chinese entry into the war in one form or another, the fighting could be ended in a matter of months.

Gen. de Lattre, who is High Commissioner in Indo-China, has just returned from the United States. Speaking before the Anglo-American Press Association, he made these points:

Barring extended Chinese aid, a conclusion of the war is in sight largely due to rapidly developing Vietnam divisions being trained by the French, and increased American aid. Already large quantities of arms have arrived to equip the new Indo-Chinese divisions although more are needed.

"My aim in Washington," the General said, "was to persuade Americans that our war in Indo-China was not an imperialistic war. It felt much progress had been made toward that end. He told Americans, he said, that France was spending more in the war than her total investments in Indo-China.—Associated Press.

Korea Casualties

Washington, Oct. 3. Announced United States battle casualties in Korea reached 37,000 today, an increase of 2,181 since last week.—Associated Press.

Final over

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47, RAFFLES PLACE, SINGAPORE

Exercises In South England

London, Oct. 3. Commonwealth military leaders will next week watch "Exercise Surprise Packet"—four days of manoeuvres by 50,000 troops and 12,000 vehicles in the South of England.

All Commonwealth Commanders-in-Chief have been invited to attend and will probably do so except those of India and South Africa, who have previous engagements. They will send senior Staff Officers instead.

The Commanders will afterwards hold a one-day secret conference at Westminster, the British Army's small arms training centre in Wiltshire.

Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and the review of the general military situation and the development of new armaments.

The Commander-in-Chief of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan will attend with senior officers from South Africa, India and Ceylon.

General Sir Brian Robertson, the Commander of the British land forces in the Middle East, will also probably be present.

The aim of next week's manoeuvres is to exercise an infantry division and an armoured division in mobile operations.

With exercises mainly to be on Salisbury Plain and the "battle area" includes the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Surrey.

The area will be large enough to provide a realistic exercise and give Commanders and their staffs the necessary choice of action. It will provide sufficient space to enable long-distance armoured ground reconnaissance, to take place.—Reuter.

Indians In Africa Want Guarantees

Durban, Oct. 3. The President of the South African Indian Organisation, Mr. A. M. Moola, has asked the authorities for guarantees which will relieve the Indian community in South Africa of "insecurity and tension" arising from the application to them of the Group Areas Act.

The Group Areas Act was passed by the South African Parliament in 1946 and provided a machinery for the residential and business separation of various South African racial groups.

In a statement today, Mr. Moola said that the Indian community should be assured of full opportunities in industrial, commercial, agricultural and professional spheres and that their existing possessions would not be interfered with under the guise of residential segregation.

Mr. Moola said that moderate Indian opinion maintained that race, religion and cultures would tend to keep each race group segregated in its own environment provided equal conditions existed for all.

Long-term plans were not required because they created suspense and uncertainty and disrupted normal life to the detriment of Indians.—Reuter.

Negro Star For The Met.

New York, Oct. 3. The first Negro performer hired in the history of the Metropolitan Opera Association will take over leading ballet roles this season, General Manager Rudolph Bing said on Wednesday.

Mr. Bing said the young Negro dancer Janet Collins, who scored a hit last season in the musical "Othello of the World" will co-star with the dancer Maria Karni-lova, another newcomer to the Company.—United Press.

TO-MORROW "D A K O T A"

TO-MORROW "STRANGERS ON A TRAIN"

TO-MORROW "D A K O T A"

TO-MORROW "STRANGERS ON A TRAIN"

TO-MORROW "D A K O T A"

TO-MORROW "STRANGERS ON A TRAIN"

TO-MORROW "D A K O T A"

TO-MORROW "STRANGERS ON A TRAIN"

TO-MORROW "D A K O T A"

U.S. Squadron For Malta

Washington, Oct. 3. An American patrol squadron will operate from Malta in support of the United States 6th Fleet, according to a Navy announcement here.

The squadron will reach Malta about October 15, the Navy said. The squadron will be equipped to carry on anti-submarine operations, the Navy added.

A land-based patrol squadron normally consists of about 250 officers and men and nine planes.—Reuter.

TRADING FIRMS PENALISED

Washington, Oct. 3. A Swiss trading firm and a leading Netherlands company were barred from U.S. export trade on Wednesday for diverting American-made, war-potential machinery to Communist Hungary.

The order, announced by the Commerce Department's Office of International Trade, is the first aimed at a foreign freight-forwarding concern. This is N.V. van Uden's Transport Bureau at Rotterdam.

The Office said the Dutch concern and its managing director arranged with Sittis A.G., an export-import concern in Zurich, Switzerland, to transport a \$118,000 boring and turning mill to Hungary in violation of U.S. Export Regulations.

The penalty against the two firms is effective for the duration of American export control. However, van Uden may regain export trading rights if it wishes to show good faith by firing its managing director, Leopold Kollisch, and any employee who might violate American trading rules.

The "good faith" privilege is not extended to Sittis A.G., nor its employees.

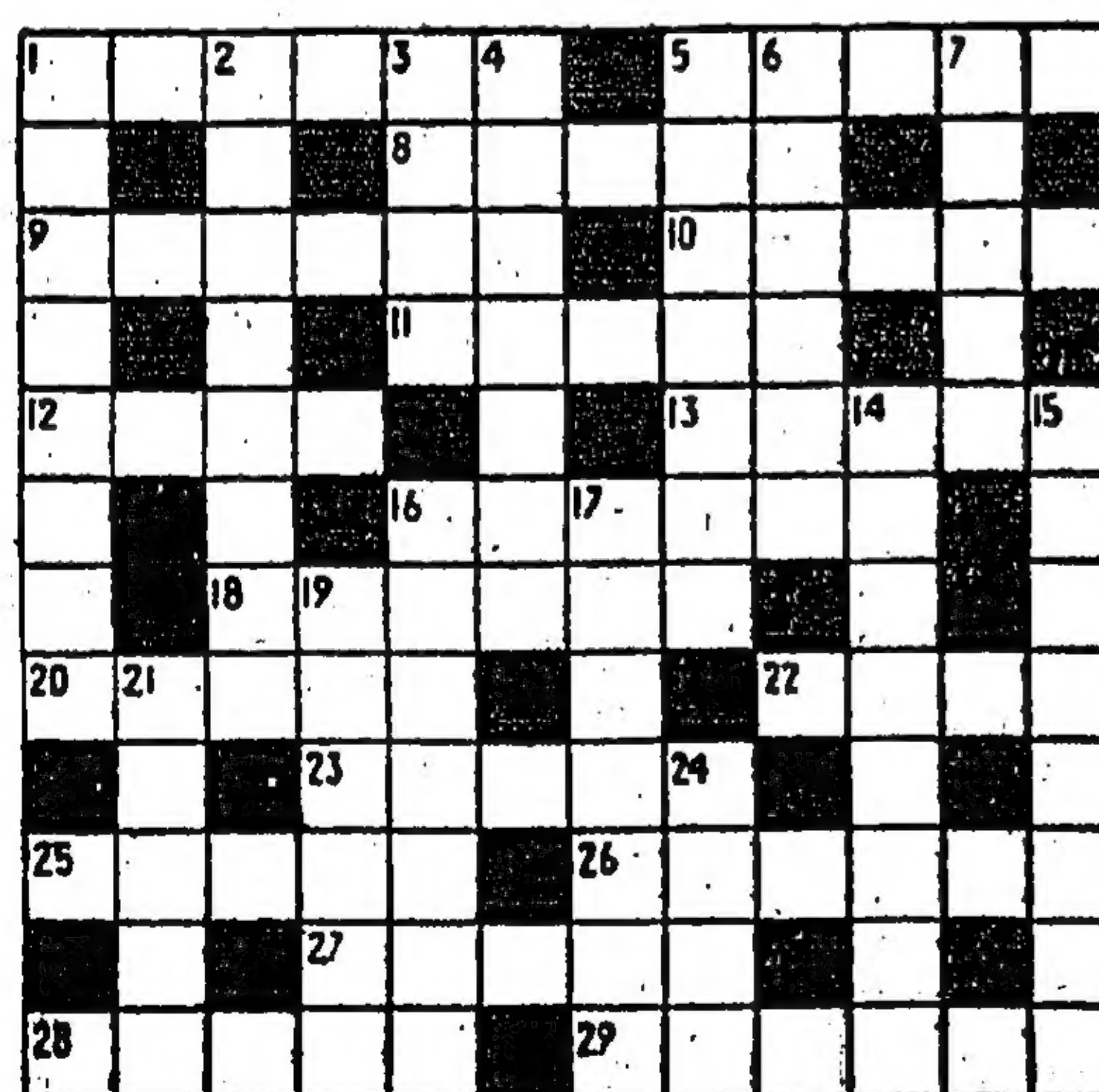
The "elaborate, wilful deceptions" carried on by the firms and their officials fully justify the penalty, the Office said.—Associated Press.

"Peace Congress" Again

London, Oct. 3. The Soviet Tass news agency reported on Wednesday that the next session of the Communist World Peace Congress will be held in Vienna from November 1-5.

It had been reported earlier that the Congress would be held in Prague this autumn.—United Press.

A. British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Deceives (6)
- 2 Small wood (5)
- 3 Happen again (5)
- 4 Steering device (6)
- 5 Bird (5)
- 6 Something special (5)
- 7 Measures (4)
- 8 Fute to proof (6)
- 9 Rent (5)
- 10 Merchant (6)
- 11 Fear (5)
- 12 Stable (4)
- 13 Go to see (5)
- 14 Copy (5)
- 15 Gallop (6)
- 16 Nautical (6)
- 17 Cem. (5)
- 18 Army (6)

DOWN

- 1 Laden (8)
- 2 Wave (6)
- 3 Worry (4)
- 4 Closely packed (7)
- 5 Guardian (7)
- 6 Speaks (6)
- 7 Exhausted (5)
- 8 Sill (5)
- 9 Sink (5)
- 10 Fundamental (7)
- 11 Bird (7)
- 12 Gorge (6)
- 13 Rear (5)
- 14 Narrative (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD. — Across: 1 Robbed, 5 Vain, 8 Race, 9 Random, 11 Renew, 12 Tossed, 14 Tern, 16 Range, 18 Pione, 19 Def, 20 Impact, 24 Ideas, 25 Averse, 26 Ears, 28 Lash, 29 Frudge. Down: 1 Rare, 2 Bone, 3 Eros, 4 Decree, 5 Vulture, 6 Lament, 7 Towered, 10 Dozen, 13 Special, 14 Torment, 16 Reveal, 17 Adro, 19 Depart, 21 Avar, 22 Tied, 23 Move.

STATUS OF BROWSE ISLAND

The Hague, Oct. 3. Dr. Mohanram Yamin, former Indonesian Minister of Justice, suggested in the Djakarta Parliament today that the International Court should "decide the status of Australia's Browse Island, which was recently 'occupied' by Indonesian fishermen."

According to a report from the Indonesian news agency, Aneta, the former Minister was commenting on a statement by the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. R. G. Casey, that Browse Island was not inhabited by Indonesians in 1900.

(Mr. Casey said in Melbourne on Saturday that it was difficult to believe that the tiny uninhabited atoll, 100 miles off Australia's North-West coast, had been occupied for years by Indonesians.)

Dr. Yamin said that Mr. Casey's argument did not hold water because Indonesians had been visiting the island regularly for centuries.

He urged a clear determination of the island's status, Aneta reported. If this could not be reached in talks with the Australian Government, he would consider it desirable for the International Court of Justice at The Hague to decide the question.

Dr. Yamin said in Djakarta last Friday that Browse Island should be included in the Indonesian Customs territory.

The island came into the news recently when the skipper of an Australian landing barge reported on his arrival in Darwin that it had been occupied by about 70 Indonesian fishermen.

The Australian Navy and Air Minister, Mr. William McMahon, said, after a discussion of the report between his department and the External Affairs Ministry, that the Australian Government considered the "squatters" harmless.

"I have no doubt that the fishermen do not intend to stay there long and will, in fact, leave shortly," he added.—Reuter.

BIGGER BILL FOR DEFENCE

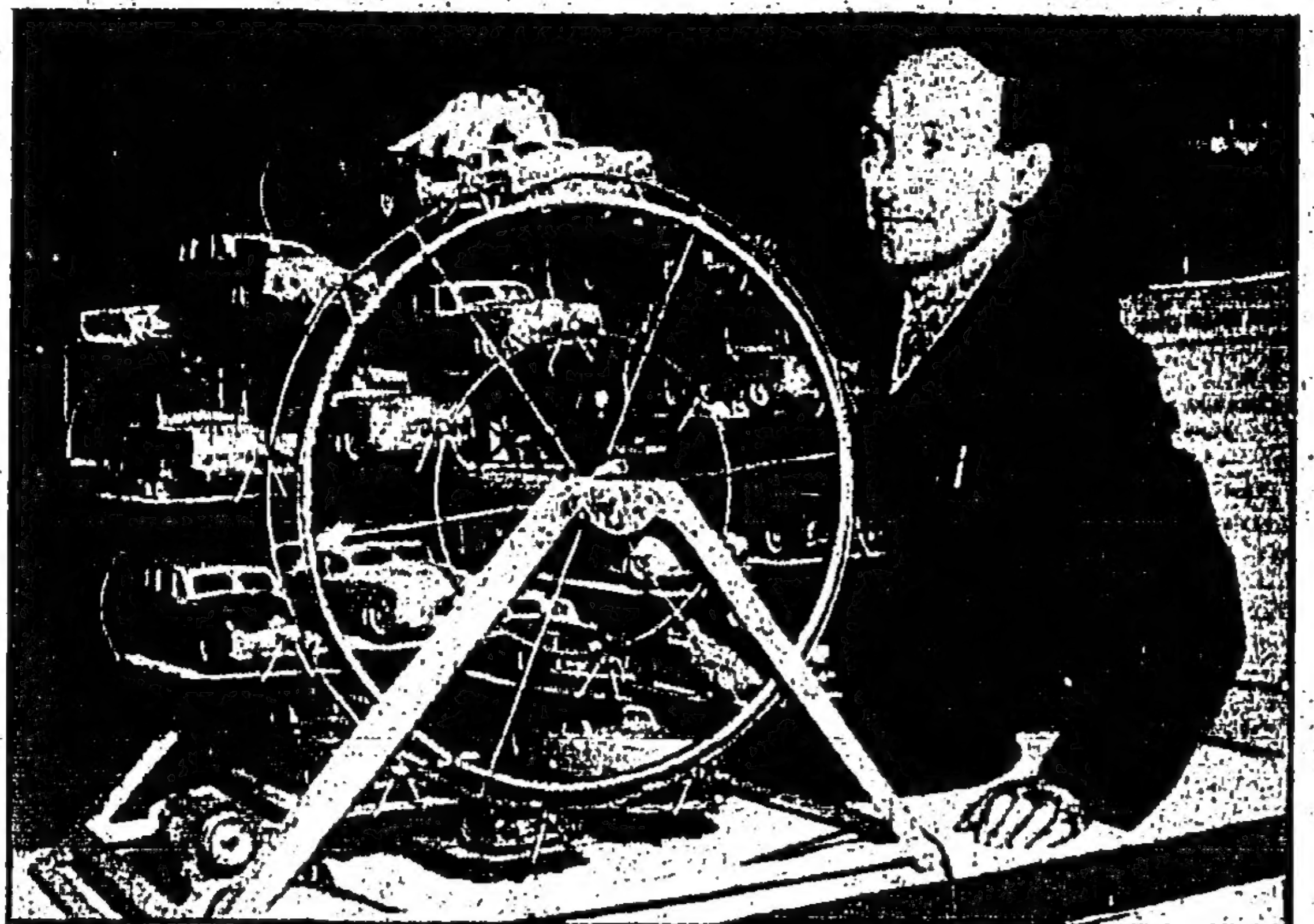
Copenhagen, Oct. 3. Denmark has been spending about one million kroner (£51,700) a day on defence this year, the Minister of Finance, M. Thorvald Kristensen, told the Folketing (Lower House) today.

He was introducing his Budget for the financial year 1952-53 and the State accounts for the financial year 1950-51.

The defence expenditure for the coming year will total 505 million kroner (£26,112,000) compared with 360 million kroner (£18,614,000) last year, the Minister said.

The increase was due to re-habilitation of the armed forces. An additional 150 million kroner (£7,750,000) would be spent on military installations.—Reuter.

"Rolling Garage" To Save Parking Space



British Lead Of Five Years In Jet Transports

Coronado, Oct. 3.

In the wake of reports that the British Royal Air Force is flying outdated combat planes, an American aircraft executive said today that Britain has a three to five year lead in development of civilian jet transports.

The Treasurer of the Douglas Aircraft Company, Mr. H. W. Strangman, speaking at the convention of the National Society of Security Traders, laid Britain's superiority in turbine-powered commercial aircraft to the £150,000,000 Labour government subsidy.

Mr. Strangman's statement was made against the backdrop of a Washington report on Tuesday by the United Press aviation writer, Charles Cordery, that the RAE had more than a handful of the ultra-modern jet fighters and bombers Britain has been publicizing as the world's best.

In contrast to Britain's position, Mr. Strangman said, the United States leads the world in production of military jet aircraft, with 52 different types produced since the closing months of World War II.

He said: "One nation—Soviet Russia—has produced jets in greater numbers, (but) it is to be doubted that they have as many models."

Dulles Pays Call At White House

Washington, Oct. 3. Mr. John Foster Dulles, Republican policy adviser to the Administration on foreign affairs, today paid a brief visit to President Truman, his first visit since the conclusion of the Japanese peace treaty conference in San Francisco last month.

After the visit, Mr. Dulles told reporters that President Truman might have a statement to make later, but he did not indicate what the statement would be.

However, well-informed sources said the reason for Dr. Dulles' call on Mr. Truman was to relinquish formally his post as the Chief Executive's special representative on negotiating the Japanese treaty. He informed the President he would be available at any time for consultation on matters connected with the Japanese treaty, which the Senate is expected to ratify next January.

Mr. Dulles may visit Tokyo in November with the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee on the Far East. A definite decision on the sub-committee's visit to Japan has not yet been made. It will depend on when Congress adjourns. If the sub-committee goes, however, Mr. Dulles will accompany it.

The purpose of the sub-committee's visit would be to gather information on the progress being made in turning over control of Japan to the civilian authorities in anticipation of the coming into effect of the treaty.

Mr. Dulles is expected to go to New York tomorrow to attend to some matters concerning the Rockefeller Foundation, of which he is chairman. He will then take a short vacation.—United Press.

Inventor Valtat of Bergamo, Italy, displays a model of his "rolling garage" which saves 90 per cent of the space required for an equal number of cars parked on the ground. He received the Grand Prize at an international inventors' contest in Paris. — AP Picture.

ARMY MISSION TO TURKEY

London, Oct. 3. A three-Power military mission will visit Turkey in about 10 days' time to discuss the prospect of forming a Middle Eastern Command linked with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, a usually reliable source said today.

The mission will be led by General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the United States Chiefs of Staff Committee, the source said today.

He will be accompanied by senior British and French officers. Britain is due to make an approach to Egypt suggesting Egyptian membership of the proposed Middle East Command as soon as it becomes clear that its creation is a definite possibility.

Commonwealth views on the Command are now being discussed in London at a secret conference of Commonwealth Chiefs of Staff attended by General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander-in-Chief of British Land Forces in the Middle East.—Reuter.

Even Britons Objected To These Queues

London, Oct. 3.

Complaints by British tourists that they had to join long queues to get petrol coupons in Spain have been referred to the authorities in Madrid, the Anglo-Spanish League of Friendship said today.

The present Spanish system restricts the issue of coupons to branches of the Bank of Spain.

In a letter to The Times today, Mr. F. J. Hesketh-Williams, Honorary Secretary of the League, supported a suggestion by a Member of Parliament, Mr. Ronald Russell, that other banks should be authorised to issue coupons as well.

Mr. Russell wrote to The Times: "I wasted altogether nearly four hours queuing with patient people of all nations in San Sebastian and Barcelona."

"In Barcelona I made a point of arriving at the Bank of Spain before it opened, but already there was a lengthy queue. When nine o'clock struck there was a mad stampede up the steps and through the revolving doors, and the queue formed up at the petrol counter in a totally different order."

"An hour elapsed before I reached the issuing window and handed in my travellers' cheque. It was another hour before my name was called at the next window to collect the coupons and change."

Mr. Russell suggested that the banks should open in the afternoon as well as in the morning. Some only operated for three hours a day.

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Filmed in Quebec, where it actually happened!

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Directed by George Thompson. Written and Produced by Alan Ladd

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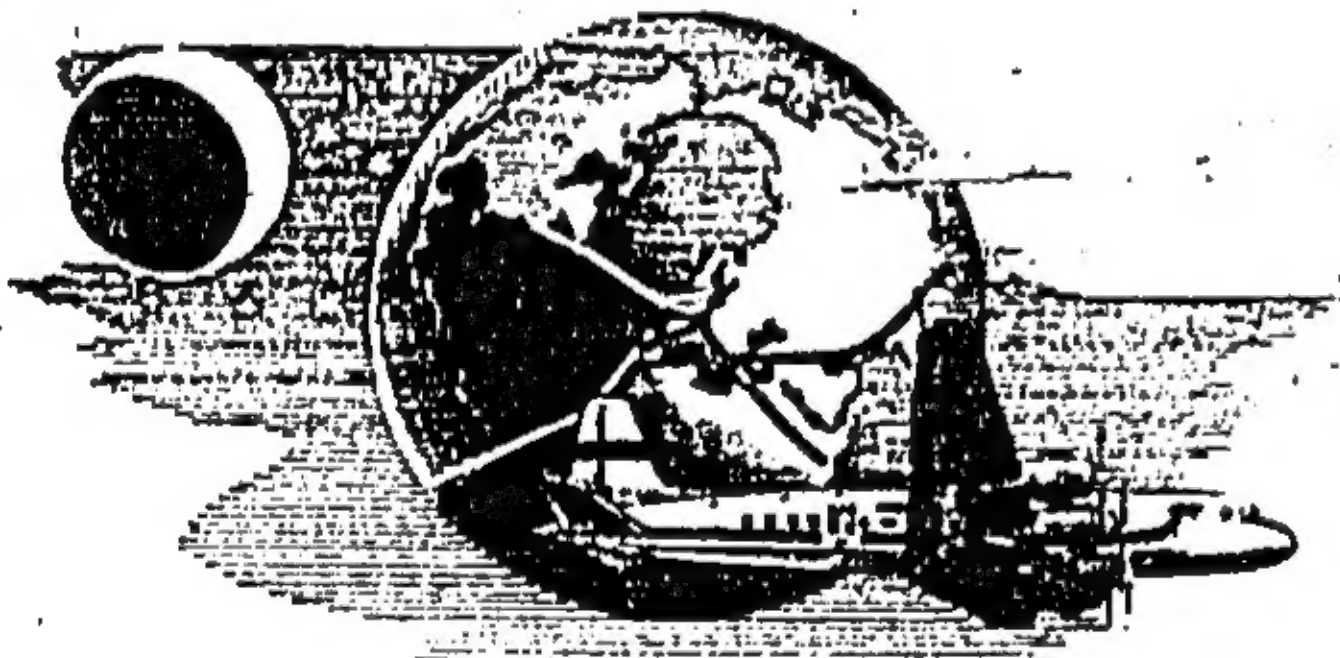
..a glassful of pleasure..



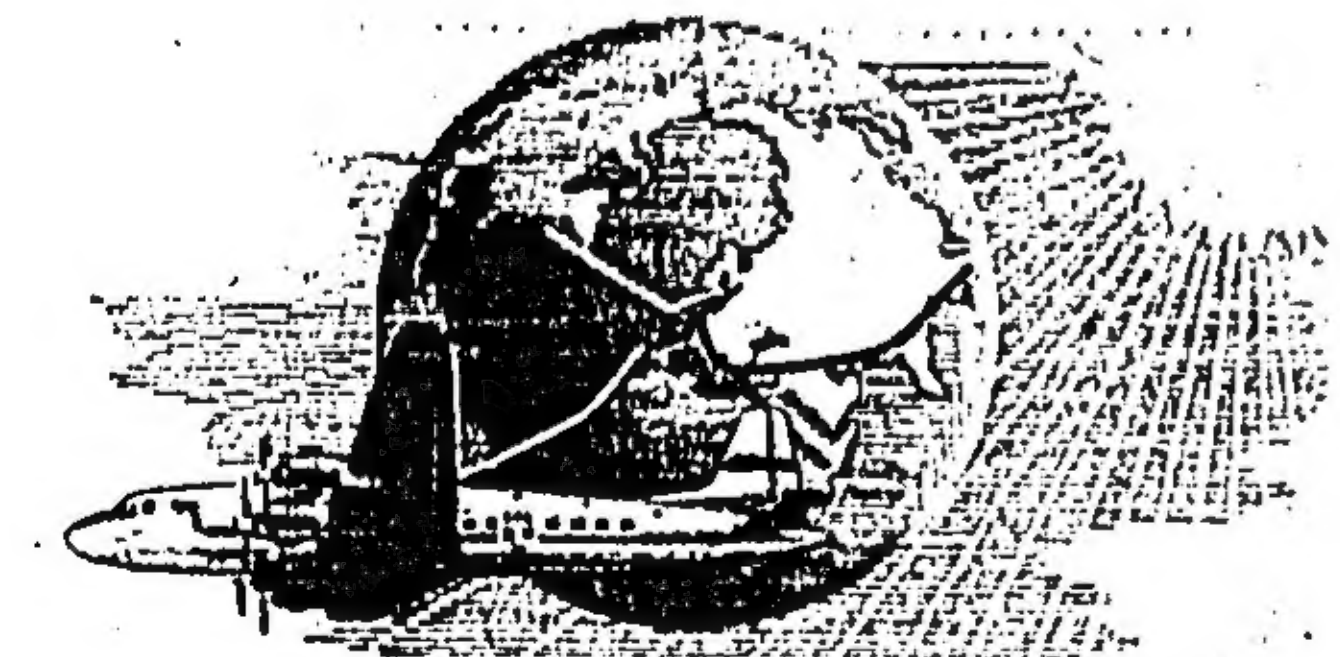
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London Express Service

My Korea Notebook

By J. L. HAYS

TOO MUCH HANGING ABOUT

IN all wars there's more hanging about than actual fighting. Same thing in Korea.

Why, No. 11 Platoon of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers didn't fire a weapon in anger until they had been in the country for 54 days. Then they were in contact with the Communists for 19 hours.

Before they were in action again 108 days passed. But then "the plum pudding did hit the fan." For 86 hours No. 11 Platoon neither ate, nor slept, nor laid down their weapons. Out of their 30 officers, N.C.O.s and men, they lost two killed and 15 wounded.

Such was the Battle of the Imjin River.

I SAW some of No. 11 Platoon come out of that light riding, instinctively hunching against the sniper fire, on the blood-streaked plates of a rocking, racing Centurion tank named "Camballo."

Their faces were eyeless masks of yellow dust, and their torn, hanging jungle greens were blackly blotched with sweat, they smelt of dirt, dust, blood and explosives.

But they brought with them ALL their mortars, Brens, wireless sets and personal weapons.

THE experiences of No. 11 Platoon, of its young subaltern, Humphrey Walker, and the inevitable married Reservist, Corporal Bertie Scott, are the essence of infantry fighting in all its monotonous drudgery.

Long periods of waiting and watchfulness (one hour 20 minutes guard every night, rain or shine) and patrolling (company patrol every four days, platoon "party" every 12) and the downright back-breaking "navvying" of digging and wiring of filling sandbags and planing minefields.

Then—some day, sooner or later—the sudden shock of battle, and those few seconds of ultimate and dreadful loneliness when only the infantryman's training, discipline and skill with his personal weapon stand between him and death, or wounding, or captivity.

When you think of our infantryman in Korea think, too, of those seconds when he is all alone.

WITH so many "old soldiers," officers and men alike, 29th Brigade boasts a formidable array of decorations and campaign ribbons.

But a most unusual case is Major "Robbie" Leith Macgregor, of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, who wears on his battledress a Distinguished Flying Cross, won as an R.A.F. Mustang pilot in World War Two, and a Military Cross, won as a company commander in the Imjin River battle in April.

I wonder how many other British officers can claim decorations from two such utterly different fighting jobs?

THE Aussies share the "scouring honours in Korea." I shudder to think how many "buckshee" jeeps, trailers, ovens, tents and spare wheels they have acquired through what they termed "despoiling" "Anglo-American relations."

Our chaps, of course, wear jungle green drill uniforms with wide, floppy hats which they sometimes turn up at the side, rather sportily.

Once I heard an Aussie greet such a sylvan figure, a diminutive Cockney: "Wolcher, Robin Hood!"

And the Cockney flashed back at once: "It's better to be a Robin 'Ood than a robbin'."

IT surprised none of us that the Glosters' Regimental Sergeant Major, John Heales, 26 years with the regiment, stayed behind with Lieut. Colonel "Fred" Carne, and his wounded on Gloster Hill in April.

It would no more have occurred to John Hobbs to leave his Commanding Officer than to duck shaving on a "below-zero" morning.

Yet it must have hurt. Because John Hobbs spent five years of World War Two "in the bag" in Germany. He was captured just outside Dunkirk in June, 1940.

I last saw John Hobbs on the Glosters' "Black Badge Day," a month before the April fighting.

We had a beer together then, and he told me that when he retired he wanted to be a Beekeeper in the Tower.

I don't know how you get to be a Beekeeper. But it wouldn't hurt somebody in authority to put his name down—now.

THE finest item of equipment in Korea is the American "space heater."

This looks rather like a steel barrel with a chimney. Diesel fuel is fed into it through a carburettor, making it possible to control the heat.

If anything kept us alive last winter, it was the "space heater."

And the Americans, with their usual generosity, distributed them to all U.N. contingents.

I hear the War Office is producing a British model. If they are to do any good they should reach Korea by the middle of November, when the first stalling winds from Siberia start.

AN Australian corporal, Ron Coombe, of Victoria, has the "sounding rod" for the Australian Battalion.

When the Aussies go searching for fords in the "rainy" rivers they fix a wire to Ron's belt and tell him to "keep on going."

When he disappears beneath the muddy waters they haul him out like a fish, shake

their heads and mark on their maps: "No ford."

Once I watched Ron pulled out three times in ten minutes, shivering and gasping. Then his officer ordered: "Wind up the sounding equipment!"

A FEW days after Brigadier "Billy" Burke relieved Brigadier Coed, in command of the Commonwealth Brigade, he drove up a narrow, rutted, one-way shelf of a road clinging to a snow-covered hillside.

Half-way up he espied—an Australian water-truck moving slowly down.

"Billy" told me later: "I realised, to my chagrin, that I was wearing only a blue beret, that an American windbreaker covered my shoulder-blades, that there was nothing about me or the jeep to indicate I was the new brigadier. I realised, too, that the future of my whole command might well rest on this encounter. It was a moment of high drama."

So the two vehicles halted, bonnet to bonnet.

The Australian was the first to speak.

"This, cobber," he said, unemotionally, "is the—water truck."

"Billy" rose to the occasion. "And this," he said, tapping his chest, "is the—brigade."

"Without a word," "Billy" told me, "the Australian backed his water truck to the top of the hill. Then he got out, and as I drove by snapped to attention and gave me a crackling salute."

"It was correct in every detail—but I drove on, feeling somehow that I had been insulted."

SOLDIERS are never satisfied with NAAFI. But as I have seen that "much-abused institution operating in Korea, it hasn't done a bad job at all.

Certainly some prices are high, but comes hot weather and in the minds of most of our troops NAAFI becomes synonymous with beer—and there is plenty.

NAAFI has shown imagination and drive in "opening its own breweries in Japan (producing an excellent lager in Asahi; for a big bottle) and sending the stuff over in chartered ships."

and complained and bargained over "Chicklets," "Chuckie Bars," "Toolie's Rolls," "Jelly Joes" and "Bars o' Honey."

ONE or two days before Major-General Jim Cassels arrived to form and command the Commonwealth Division, the commanders of our three brigades met alone in Brigadier Tom Brodie's caravan.

John Rockingham, the Canadian, was there with George Taylor of the 28th Commonwealth.

All three are, normally, most abstemious men.

But on this occasion there occurred what is known as a "thrash."

"They were celebrating the lifting of worries inherent in the system of our brigades being scattered among other U.N. formations; and also mourning the loss of their independent commands."

It was quite a party; and not without its sequels.

Next morning, early, Rockingham telephoned Brodie: "Tom, anything I promised you last night is off."

And Brodie to Taylor: "I don't know what I agreed to give you last night. But you can't have it."

MOST disappointed British unit in Korea is, perhaps, the anti-aircraft gunners—to give them their full title, the 10th (Sphinx) Independent Light Anti-aircraft Battery, R.A.

The Sphinx boys brought lorry-mounted Bofors anti-aircraft guns to the Korean party; and all sorts of mysterious radio devices, too.

But nobody asked them to play.

They say they haven't seen an enemy plane from the day they arrived.

But the Bofors is a "dual-purpose" gun. It can be used with great effect against ground targets. In this department the gunners have had some good shoots.

WE owe an enormous debt to the pilots of the American ambulance helicopters.

These Yanks have been superbly stopping their ungaily "windmills" down on the hill-tops and into the paddies to collect our wounded.

As often as not, they carry out their errands of mercy under fire.

It's often a bit "lump-in-the-throat-making" to hear the cry go out for a "windmill" into the stretcher compartment under the fuselage; to watch the "windmill" swirl away out of the battle; and to know that within 20 or 30 minutes the chap who "bought it" will be on an operating table in a chromium-glittering base hospital, with all the skill and devotion of United Nations surgeons and nurses at his disposal.

THERE were precious few laughs last winter. But the War Office, true to form, provided one.

Our reluctant and bewildered Ordnance began to issue huge, weighty, sealskin caps with the date "1951" inside them.

And during the long, dark, freezing evenings there was many an animated debate on what campaign they could possibly have been made for.

Any explanations? Why would the British Army have needed sealskin caps in 1951? Our reluctant and bewildered Ordnance began to issue huge, weighty, sealskin caps with the date "1951" inside them.

The strangest Socialist who ever came out of Eton... Bernard Shaw tried to get him a peerage

PORTRAIT of a CRANK

JUST one hundred years ago this month there was born a more remarkable Socialist product of Eton than either Dr Dalton or Mr Strachey, if that is possible. His name was Henry S. Salt, humanitarian, idealist and crank.

Salt was almost entirely unknown to the general public, but exercised a considerable influence on many of the advanced minds of his day. When Gandhi came to England for the Round Table Conference in 1931, he asked to meet Salt.

Another friend of Salt's, particularly close one for a while, was Bernard Shaw. It was Salt who introduced Shaw to William Archer, translator of Ibsen's plays and author of The Green Goddess, and it was through this introduction that Shaw himself started writing plays. Salt was later a witness at Shaw's marriage.

Now Mr Stephen Winstan, Shaw's neighbour in Hertfordshire, has written a book of Salt's story. It also contains a preface by G.B.S., an additional noteworthy fact for the fact that it was the last thing this inveterate preface-writer ever wrote: he completed it the night before his fatal accident.

Eton Love Story

Henry Stephen Shakespear Salt was born in India. His father was an Indian Army officer who was killed at the siege of Lucknow, when Henry was still a child.

The elder Salt used to call the natives "niggers" and gave them the stick when necessary for their own good. Young Henry apparently thought he treated his mother in the same way, since he grew up with a rooted dislike of his father's memory.

He was sent to school at Eton and thence to Cambridge, subsequently returning to Eton for a short time as a master. While teaching the youthful aristocrats there, he married Kate Joyces, the blue-stocking daughter of a colleague on the school staff, who enjoyed the distinction of having been the poet Swinburne's tutor.

But the respectability and culture of Eton soon proved too much for these two enthusiastic world-betterers. Determined to live the simple life on £160 a year, they left Eton for a cottage at Telford, where they followed a strict vegetarian diet, studied Shelley's poems, and wore sandals.

Playing With Fire

Over the years Salt turned out a stream of books and pamphlets, chiefly on Shelley, human and animal rights (he was a strong anti-vivisectionist), vegetarianism, wild flowers and corporal punishment. His original contact with Shaw was through their mutual interest in Shelley.

It was in Mr Stanley, the explorer, who hit the nail on the head when he met selected members of the Salt circle. "You are a funny people," he said. "You are a funny people, you Shelleyites," said the famous explorer. "You are playing at a safe distance yourselves, maybe, with fire. In spreading Shelley you are indirectly helping to stir up the great Socialist question, the great question of the needs and wishes of unhappy men, the only question which bids fair to swamp you all."

It nearly did swamp Salt and his friends one Sunday in 1887, when they joined a Labour demonstration in Trafalgar Square, which was broken up by the police, having previously been banned. John Burns and Cunninghamham Graham were arrested, while Salt lost his watch through his pocket being picked by one of these whose

After her death Salt married a woman whom he met in Brighton, where he had gone to live. "So far as I know," said Shaw, "it was a comfortable normal marriage," although Salt was 76 at the time he began it.

That Salt was by no means lacking in a sense of humour may be gathered from his description of how he used to choose a frock for his second wife.

"I first ascertain from her, before I enter the shop, that it is quite proper for me to accompany her. Then, no sooner am I inside, than all the establishment rushes at me with warning cries: 'a lady is undressing here! Deeply disgraced!'

"I am put to it in a passage while Catherine tries on a velvet dress. 'Oh, she will only be a minute or two!' She is about an hour, and meantime I am so confused by the passing to and fro of customers and attendants that when she does emerge (in the velvet) I don't know her and mistake her for an attendant waiting to fit something on me."

The Last Question

Vegetarianism, and a late record marriage, evidently agreed with Salt, as he lived to be 80. He wrote an address to be delivered at his cremation.

But there was one question to which Henry Salt failed to provide an answer, although he frequently asked it. "What is it that makes one person care so much for another?" It was a secret which he carried with himself to the crematorium.



"Hi, boss—Mr. Altus wants to know if we're taking bets on the election."



HENRY SALT
He carried a secret to the crematorium

by Montgomery Hyde, MP

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 "LES GLIERES" Nov. 8 Nov. 15

Homeward For
 "OXONNAX" Oct. 21 Oct. 22 N. Africa & Europe
 "LA MARSEILLAISE" Nov. 2 Nov. 3 Manila, Saigon & Hongkong
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EXCHANGES IN NY

Canada (dollar)	New York, Oct. 3	US\$0.94-15/16
England—official	2.70-15/16	
unofficial	2.42 bid/2.48 asked	
30-day futures	2.70 1/2	
90-day futures	2.71 1/2	
Australia (pound)	2.70 1/2	
New Zealand (pound)	2.70 1/2	
South Africa (pound)	2.70 1/2	
Belgium (franc)	2.00 1/2	
Denmark (krone)	1.45 1/2	
France (franc)	2.00 1/2	
West German Deut.	2.00 1/2	
Sweden (krona)	2.00 1/2	
Switzerland (franc)	2.00 1/2	
MIDDLE EAST		
Egypt (pound)	2.00 1/2	
Iran (dinar)	2.00 1/2	
Turkey (lira)	2.00 1/2	
ARGENTINE—official	2.00 1/2	
Brazil (cruzado)	2.00 1/2	
Bolivia (boliviano)	2.00 1/2	
Chile (peso)	2.00 1/2	
Colombia (peso)	2.00 1/2	
Cuba (peso)	2.00 1/2	
Mexico (peso)	2.00 1/2	
Peru (sol)	2.00 1/2	
Uruguay (peso)	2.00 1/2	
Venezuela (bolivar)	2.00 1/2	
FAR EAST		
India (rupee)	2.00 1/2	
Pakistan (rupee)	2.00 1/2	
Hongkong	2.00 1/2	
Indonesia	2.00 1/2	
Singapore	2.00 1/2	
Japan	2.00 1/2	

Fast Buying Of Grains In Chicago

Chicago, Oct. 3. Soybeans shot up in a fast buying move on the Board of Trade today, pacing a market which was very strong in all places.

Processors were credited with buying beans. Thus far, the run of cash beans to market has not been large. Much buying also was based on rumours that the Economic Co-operation Administration would make large grants to foreign countries to buy American beans and bean products.

Gains in wheat and corn ranged to more than two cents at times.

Wheat was bought on unfavourable weather in Canada which was expected to cause further deterioration in the quality of the crop.

Official confirmation of damage to crop by last week's frost helped that cereal.

Closing prices:
 Wheat closed 1/4 to 1 1/2 higher.
 Corn 1 1/4 to 2 cents higher.
 Rye 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 higher.
 Oats (new style) 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 higher.
 Soybeans 3 to 50 cents higher.

Steel Control Tightened

London, Oct. 3. Britain tightened her control over the export of finished steel tonight to ensure proper distribution.

The Board of Trade announced the revocation of current bulk licences valid for various destinations, and said they are being endorsed to exclude most foreign countries.

Bulk licensing, however, will continue to the British Commonwealth, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Argentina.—United Press.

Pepper Market Quiet

New York, Oct. 3. The black pepper market was quiet after a spurge of activity late in the preceding session. Sellers maintained a firm attitude, holding spot material at between \$1.71-1.72 a pound.

Nearby floats were indicated at \$1.71, October delivery \$1.69, November delivery \$1.67 and December delivery \$1.65 a pound. December shipment was indicated at \$1.58, January \$1.54 and March \$1.50 a pound, all on an ex-dock basis.—United Press.

Indo-Australian Exchanges

New Delhi, Oct. 3. An Indo-Australian trade understanding on exchange of commodities has been reached, according to a Ministry of Commerce announcement.

Australia will export wheat, lead, zinc and talow, and import from India jute, cotton piece goods, cotton yarn, raw cotton, cotton waste, linseed and linseed oil, castor oil and groundnut oil. The arrangement covers the period from July 1951 to June 1952.—United Press.

Seeds And Oils

New York, Oct. 3. Prices in the seeds and oils market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:
 Linseed Oil, in tank, New York per lb. 10.2.
 Castor Seed, per long ton, F.O.B. Brazilian port, 2.40 nominal.—United Press.

FALL IN GOLD RESERVE

Britain's Biggest Loss In Peacetime

Figure Called Serious But Not Catastrophic

London, Oct. 3. Britain's gold and dollar reserves fell by \$598,000,000 during the quarter ended September 30, the Treasury announced tonight.

This was by far the biggest loss on record for any peacetime quarter, the next biggest having been a loss of \$321,000,000 in the second quarter of 1948.

In war and peace the loss in the quarter just ended ranked second only to the loss of \$673,000,000 in the third quarter of 1940, when Britain and the Commonwealth were fighting and financing a world war almost single-handed.

The figure was officially described as serious but not catastrophic.

Commonwealth talks to convert internal and external policies are to be held at the official level in November, and at the Ministerial level near the end of the year.

Last quarter's huge loss slashed the reserve from \$3,887 million on June 30 to \$3,289 million on September 30. At the reduced level they were still above any post-war figure before the end of 1950, and far above their trough of \$1,340 million on the eve of devaluation in September, 1949.

A Treasury official said that the remaining reserves, at about three and a quarter billion dollars, give some time for the Sterling countries to frame constructive policies.

At their post-war peak last June the reserves were well below the pre-war peak of \$4,179 million in March, 1938, far lower in purchasing power.

NOT HIGH ENOUGH

They were officially described tonight as not high enough for the total trade between the Sterling Area and the Dollar Area which runs to \$5,000 million a year each way.

In Pounds Sterling the loss of £214,000,000 last quarter was even worse than the loss of £210,000,000 in the third quarter of 1949.

The gold and dollar deficit of the Sterling Area last quarter was \$638,000,000 compared with a surplus of \$64,000,000 in the second quarter and a surplus of \$360,000,000 in the first quarter.

Only \$40,000,000 (compared with \$55,000,000 in the second quarter and \$98,000,000 in the first quarter) was covered by receipts of Marshall Aid granted before Marshall Aid to Britain was stopped at the end of last year.

The quarterly deficit of \$638,000,000 was the biggest for any peacetime quarter, except only the crisis year 1947. It was not nearly a record.

Every quarter of 1947 had a bigger deficit. The record deficit was \$1,537 million in the third quarter of 1947.

LOAN REPAYMENT

But in that quarter \$1,510 million was covered by the North American loans and drawings on the International Monetary Fund, so that the gold and dollar reserves fell by only \$27,000,000.

In the last quarter there was only the \$40,000,000 of belated Marshall Aid.

A high Treasury official pointed out tonight that hitherto in the post-war era the Sterling Area had the cushions of, first, the North American loans and, subsequently, Marshall Aid.

At present, both those aids have ceased and Britain, instead, faces the liability of having to start to repay the North American loans.

This repayment obligation falls in the current quarter, on December 31. It amounts to about \$63,000,000 capital repayment which cannot be waived, and about \$110,000,000 in interest which may be waived in certain conditions.

SEASONAL SPENDING

It is intended to leave the question of the waiver for the new Government after the general election on October 25.

The Treasury official said that the deficit in the current quarter should most certainly be smaller. He made the following points:

Seasonally, last quarter saw heavy purchases of dollar cotton and tobacco and low dollar earnings from Sterling wool and cotton.

There was seasonally heavy expenditure in Europe. Britain repaid the whole \$100,000,000 that she had previously received from the European Payments Union.

There were some non-recurring payments, and some conversion into dollars of American and Canadian holdings of Sterling.

On rumours that Sterling would be up-valued, these

North American holdings were built up from £22,000,000 in June, 1950, to £78,000,000 at the end of 1950.

PERSIAN OIL

Last quarter, on rumours of Sterling devaluation, they were sharply run down. This movement ceased when the Chancellor of the Exchequer described the devaluation rumours as complete nonsense.

Some of last quarter's abnormal factors will continue. Replacing Persian oil costs about \$300,000,000 a year. If the dollar oil can be bought, this cost will be spread fairly evenly over the years, until it can be reduced by developing more oil and refining in the Sterling Area.

British and Sterling Area imports are running high, for strategic stockpiling and for rebuilding commercial stocks.

Underlying influence alone would have produced rather less than half as large a deficit.

The problem is not for the United Kingdom alone. If the Sterling Area, as a whole, is in deficit with the rest of the world, it can be covered only by borrowing from the central gold and dollar reserves.

The problem is to redress the overall balance of the Sterling Area, including Sterling Area, including Britain's own overall balance. This requires both internal and external actions by member countries of the Sterling Area, individually and collectively.

SOME CUTS

Since the problem is an overall one, cutting imports from some sources and replacing them from other sources would be no real solution. Even if all dollar imports are essential, there is a difference between essential in character and essential in quantity.

Internal disinflation in any Sterling country, for example a disinflationary Australian budget, certainly helps to solve the common problem.

The rubber and wool make up about a third of total dollar earnings. Regular United States purchases of such goods at stable prices would greatly help. Talks to that end have been almost continuous and it is hoped that something will develop in the next month or so.

The Treasury official could not say whether the gold loss was accelerated as the last quarter ended. Weekly figures of the United States gold in-flow, which are largely the counterpart of the British gold out-flow, indicated that it was.—Reuter.

The Rubber Markets

London, Oct. 3. Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, in cents per lb.	44 1/2-45
October	43 1/2-44 1/2
December	43 1/2-44 1/2
January/March (1952)	43 1/2-44 1/2
April/June	44 1/2-45 1/2

SINGAPORE MARKET

Singapore, Oct. 3. Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, per lb.	140 1/2-141
October	140 1/2-141
December	140 1/2-141
January/March (1952)	140 1/2-141
April/June	141 1/2-142 1/2

Number 2 rubber, 139 1/2-140 1/2
 Number 3 rubber, 138 1/2-139 1/2
 Spot rubber, unbleached, 138 1/2-139 1/2
 Black, 137 1/2-138 1/2
 No. 1 pale crepe, 137 1/2-138 1/2
 No. 2 pale crepe, 136 1/2-137 1/2
 No. 3 pale crepe, 135 1/2-136 1/2
 No. 4 pale crepe, 134 1/2-135 1/2
 No. 5 pale crepe, 133 1/2-134 1/2
 No. 6 pale crepe, 132 1/2-133 1/2
 No. 7 pale crepe, 131 1/2-132 1/2
 No. 8 pale crepe, 130 1/2-131 1/2
 No. 9 pale crepe, 129 1/2-130 1/2
 No. 10 pale crepe, 128 1/2-129 1/2
 No. 11 pale crepe, 127 1/2-128 1/2
 No. 12 pale crepe, 126 1/2-127 1/2
 No. 13 pale crepe, 125 1/2-126 1/2
 No. 14 pale crepe, 124 1/2-125 1/2
 No. 15 pale crepe, 123 1/2-124 1/2
 No. 16 pale crepe, 122 1/2-123 1/2
 No. 17 pale crepe, 121 1/2-122 1/2
 No. 18 pale crepe, 120 1/2-121 1/2
 No. 19 pale crepe, 119 1/2-120 1/2
 No. 20 pale crepe, 118 1/2-119 1/2
 No. 21 pale crepe, 117 1/2-118 1/2
 No. 22 pale crepe, 116 1/2-117 1/2
 No. 23 pale crepe, 115 1/2-116 1/2
 No. 24 pale crepe, 114 1/2-115 1/2
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TORY PLAN TO DEVELOP COMMONWEALTH BROTHERHOOD Policy Statement

American To Wed Egyptian Dancer

Paris, Oct. 3. Shephard King, III, 26, wealthy young Texan, said on Wednesday that he would become a Moslem in order to marry Egyptian ballet dancer Samia Gamal.

The six-foot-three, red haired Texan said he proposed marriage to the pretty, 27-year-old dancer and movie actress "only a few hours after I met her."

King said they would be married in a Moslem ceremony in Cairo in December and then be married again in Texas.

King said he and Samia, who has danced before King Farouk a few times — for example last year at Deauville during one of the King's vacations in France — had investigated the possibility of getting married in a Mosque in Paris.

"But we found the formalities would take too long. Samia is going to Cairo tomorrow to make a motion picture," the pamphlet said. "She turned down, because of me, an offer to substitute for the late Maria Montez in a picture being made in Rome."

"FLABBERGASTED"

A message from Houston, Texas, said the reported engagement of her handsome son to an Egyptian ballet dancer in Paris has "flabbergasted" his socially prominent widowed mother.

"If it is true, my son is never coming back to this house," said Mrs. Bonner King today. "I don't particularly object to his taking the Moslem faith," said Mrs. King when informed that her son planned to do this. "We are Episcopalians, but he has the right to take what faith he likes. But, I declare to heaven, we are an old family here and this is all very disgusting."

Mrs. King said the grandfather of young Shephard King, III, was "the third largest cotton exporter in the world." Young King joined the Marines in 1942, serving on Guadalcanal and other Pacific battles. Several months ago he organized King's International Tours, a travel service.—Associated Press.

London, Oct. 3. The British Conservative Party today outlined an elaborate policy designed "to retain and develop the great and unique brotherhood of the British Empire and Commonwealth" and to be pursued if the Party is returned to power in the October 25 general elections.

Plans include: 1.—Establishment of an advisory Commonwealth defence council, a combined Commonwealth military staff and the standardisation of equipment, organisation and training.

2.—Summoning as a matter of urgency an Empire economic conference, including representatives from the Colonies, to reach an agreed Commonwealth policy on investments, research, migration and trade.

3.—Frequent meetings of Commonwealth Ministers which were essential so that Commonwealth nations could develop the habit of discussing their problems together as partners. "To this end a permanent civil liaison staff may be required."

The proposals appeared in a statement of policy "Britain Strong and Free."

"The Empire producer will have a place in the home market second only to the home producers," the pamphlet said. The document, prefaced with a statement from the Party's leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, pledged full support to Western European defence.

"Western Europe remains the main bastion of world peace," it said.

"Defence in depth in Western Europe is essential to the defence of Britain. No one who experienced the flying bomb attacks on Southern England will doubt that."

"So long as a threat of invasion of Western Europe continues that threat must be met by organising a European force containing contingents from all the countries to be defended."

Discussing the close association between the Commonwealth and the United States, the document said that the Conservatives wished "to establish an organisation on the general lines of the wartime combined Chiefs of Staff designed to achieve better and speedier co-operation. Given the necessary political direction this organisation would be able to review world strategy as a whole and weigh the conflicting claims of unlimited resources of one area against another."

HIS THIRD OFFENCE

Twice convicted and fined earlier this year for attempting to export prohibited goods, Kwo Shun-sung, 30, coxswain of a motor fishing junk came before Mr R.W.S. Winter at Kowloon this morning again on a similar offence.

This time, defendant was accused of trying to export four tons of rubber valued at \$32,840, 14 boxes of carbon black valued at \$1,600 and a quantity of tin plates valued at \$15,000.

Defendant's junk was intercepted by a Naval patrol boat shortly before 11 p.m. yesterday near south of Lamma Island proceeding in a westerly direction.

Mr Winter imposed a fine of \$7,000 or 12 months and ordered the cargo, valued at \$49,440, and the junk which cost about \$3,500 to be confiscated.

The Oil Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Company has used bribery and corruption to further its interests in Persia."

Concerning financial terms with Iran, the Company statement said: "The concession revision of July 1940, according to the Persian government, after nearly one year's examination, and the discussion of various alternatives based on oil industry practice throughout the world, comprised better terms than those payable by any other oil producer at any time in the Middle East."

"Which, 18 months later, the Saudi Arabian government made a new oil concession agreement embodying a 50-50 profit-sharing plan, at the end of 1950, the Company offered to discuss revision of its own terms on a similar basis."—United Press.

Occasion For A Handclasp



Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha of Egypt and the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, face the camera hand in hand after Sir Ralph had delivered a personal message to Nahas from the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison. The message was believed designed to mark the end of tension between Britain and Egypt.—AP Picture.

Possession Of Arms Charge Withdrawn WOMAN FREED

Sin Jim-mei, 21-year-old married woman charged with possession of six revolvers, two Mauser pistols, one automatic pistol, four hand-grenades and some ammunition without a licence, was discharged at Central this morning by Mr Y. H. Poon when Det. Inspector F. Roberts announced that the Police was offering no evidence against her.

The defendant was arrested on Monday last at 80 Queen's Road East, third floor, with To Lam-sin, alias Lam Shai, alias To Sai, alias To Tsan-lam, 25, unemployed. To another man, Chan Sang, alias Ng Yn-yee, alias Ng Hen-bun, 25, were charged with robbery with an offensive weapon at the Sin Hua Trust, Savings and Commercial Bank, Queen's Road Central, with others not in custody on September 10, when \$307,700 was taken at pistol point.

Both suspects were remanded in Police custody for a further 48 hours on the application of Inspector Roberts. Also remanded for a similar period was To King, alias To Ming, 33, who is accused of receiving \$20,000, the Bank's property, knowing the same to be stolen.

Inspector Roberts said To King was suffering from advanced stages of tuberculosis, and was at present in the prison ward of Queen Mary Hospital.

Four Soviets Missing

Four Soviet advisers attached to the Communist Fourth Field Army in Taipei, were reported missing after the Chinese troops had been transferred to Cheung Moku Tui, a station on the Canton-Hankow railway, on September 30, according to a Chinese Press report.

The Russians stayed with about 10 of their colleagues in a church and it was reported that on the day in which the troops were transferred they left early in the morning for the military barracks, but had not been seen since.

When the Russians did not put in an appearance, the Field Commander sent out a search party to look for them, but without success.

Extreme Penalty Requested

Buenos Aires, Oct. 3. The death penalty has been asked for General Menendez, who is accused of leading last week's revolt against General Juan Peron.—United Press.

Tsun Wan Murder Trial Collapses ACCUSED DISCHARGED

A sudden dramatic development occurred in the Tsun Wan Murder Trial this morning when Crown Counsel announced that in view of the evidence given yesterday afternoon he did not feel that he could carry the case any further.

On trial before Mr Justice Scholes in the Criminal Sessions was Cheung Chim-lai, accused of the murder of Police Constable Hung Shui-loi who, with Police Constable Poon Cheuk-ying, was shot in the back on the night of May 28.

Mr D. E. Greenfield, acting Crown Counsel, prosecuted, assisted by Det. Insp. W.H. Summers. Accused was defended by Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr A. S. Ross.

The Jury comprised six men and a woman.

Following the announcement by the Crown Counsel, Counsel for the Defence submitted that the Lordship could not possibly let the case go to the Jury.

Addressing the Jury, his Lordship said that his opinion in the case was that on the evidence before the Court, the Jury could not reasonably find the accused guilty and he therefore directed them to return a formal verdict of not guilty.

A formal verdict of not guilty was returned by the foreman of the Jury and the accused was acquitted and discharged on this indictment.

CONVICT'S EVIDENCE

Yesterday evidence was given by Suen Ming-tak, who was sentenced to 11 years and 12 strokes in August for robbery and who has been given a conditional pardon.

Suen said that Sau Shing (sentenced to death for the murder of PC Poon Cheuk-ying) and the accused were about three feet behind the two policemen when Sau nudged the accused who stepped forward and raised his hand. Then there came the sound of three reports from a gun.

Suen said he was present when Sau Shing told the accused that he had brought the guns from Rennie's Mill Camp and further declared that he would go and kill some constables in Tsun Wan for their guns. Witness said that Sau Shing asked him to go along but he declined. Sau Shing then left after loading the revolvers and handing one to the accused.

In cross-examination, Suen admitted to Defence Counsel that he was sent to prison for 11 years for being one of the gang that snatched revolvers from two policemen and that he took part in a robbery. He was forced to do so by Sau Shing, he said.

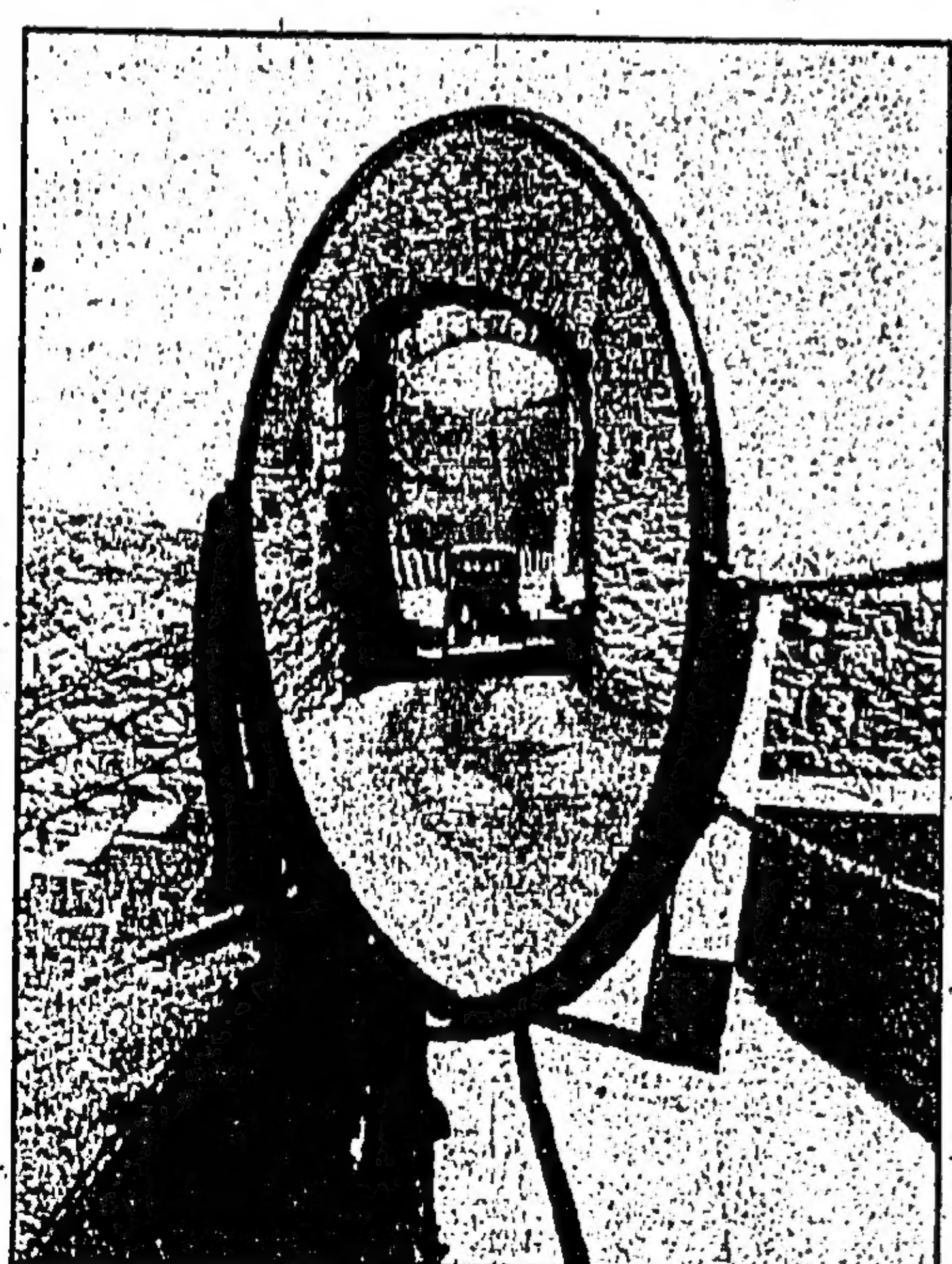
Witness declared he took no part in the murder. He denied making a statement to the Police in Stanley Prison saying that Sau Shing spoke to him about the plan to kill the policemen and gave him one of the guns.

After thanking the Jury for their services, his Lordship expressed his thanks to both Counsel for the assistance given in the trial which had been a very complicated one.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.02, "Jazz for the Moderns" presented by John Waring (Studio); 6.30, "Hit Parade"; 7.15, "The Kentucky Minstrels"; 7.35, "American Commentary" by Joseph Harnett (Recorded Relay); 8.10, "Demi-Heure Francaise (Studio)"; 8.30, "World News and News Analysis" (London Relay); 8.45, "Vocal Musical" by Dennis Noble (Baritone); 8.50, "Southern Fantasy"; 8.55, "Sports Review" by Bill Phillips (Studio); 9.00, "Weather Report"; 9.10, "Editorial" (Recorded Relay); 9.15, "Thursday Serenade"—A Programme of Continuous Music arranged by Betty Brown; 9.30, Lord Rutherford—A Talk by Sir Edward Appleton, F.R.S. (Direct); 9.45, "At the Opera"; 10.15, "Act 2 (Verdi) with principal chorus and Orchestra of the Opera House, Rome"; 10.30, Light Musical Selections; 11.15, Goodnight Music; 11.30, Weather Report; God Save the King; 11.50, Close down.

Warning To Travellers



A large mirror has been fixed at the blind corner of the centuries-old Strand Gate at Winchelsea, Sussex, which gives a clear view to the motorist approaching from either side. Here the reflection of a car passing through the Strand Gate is seen in the mirror.—AP Picture.

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Living Language

Why we say Flak. "Flak" is one of those words, like "manoeuvre" and "camouflage," thrown up by war. The German words "Flieger Abwehr" "Kanon" means "a gun to drive off raiders" and the initials "Fl-a-k" were turned into a word by our airmen to describe the shells bursting round them.

Mail Notices

Registered articles and parcel mails close one hour earlier than ordinary mail times shown below:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4.

By Air: Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, 5 p.m., via C.P.A.L. By Surface: Indo-China, 5 p.m., C.P.A.L.

By Air: Japan, Canada, U.S.A., 5 a.m., via C.P.A.L. By Surface: Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m., via C.P.A.L.

By Air: Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m., via C.P.A.L. By Surface: Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m., via C.P.A.L.

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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"You encouraged Junior to start that glee club—now have you got any brilliant ideas how to stop it?"